CRYPTO:
IS IT TOO MUCH PROTECTION?

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Risk Exposure

When 25-80 percent of a firm's cash flow is on line, technology risk becomes business risk.

Many business managers are unaware of the range of IT-related risks to which a firm is exposed.

They learn about most of them only through disaster.

Major Risks

Two major areas of exposure are:

- **Security**

    a growing problem in terms of vulnerability to criminal theft and fraud and accidents of leakage information.

- **Network Management**

    involves a different form of risk that requires a highly complex technical infrastructure to protect the firm.

Computer Crime

A 1986 survey of 100 accountants and 90 mid-level Information Technology professionals at a conference on computer security found that three-quarters believed that most electronic thieves are caught by accident.

Quotation

" This [the un-detection of electronic thieves] is a startling admission of the vulnerability of the accounting controls, audit trails and programming documentation for which their professionals [accountants, and IT managers] are responsible. "

Criminal Activity

No one knows the true level of computer crimes-sucessfull crimes may avoid detection entirely-

study of those detected finds they involved far greater sums of money than other white collar crimes.

Hackers & Crackers

- **Hackers**
  - computer pioneer
  - sixties generation
  - became rich, got authority
- **Crackers**
  - new generation
  - alienated
  - digital criminals

Information

■ **Information can't be stolen**

- **property laws for tangible objects**

- **raw data**

- **ownership obsolete**

■ **Information can be copied**

- **perfect copy**

- **original intact**

Money and Computer Crime

- **Richard Nixon**
  - removed gold standard
  - money became bits and bytes
  - stopped using reality as "acid test"
- **Society is digital**
  - easy to change
  - good programmer: no fingerprints

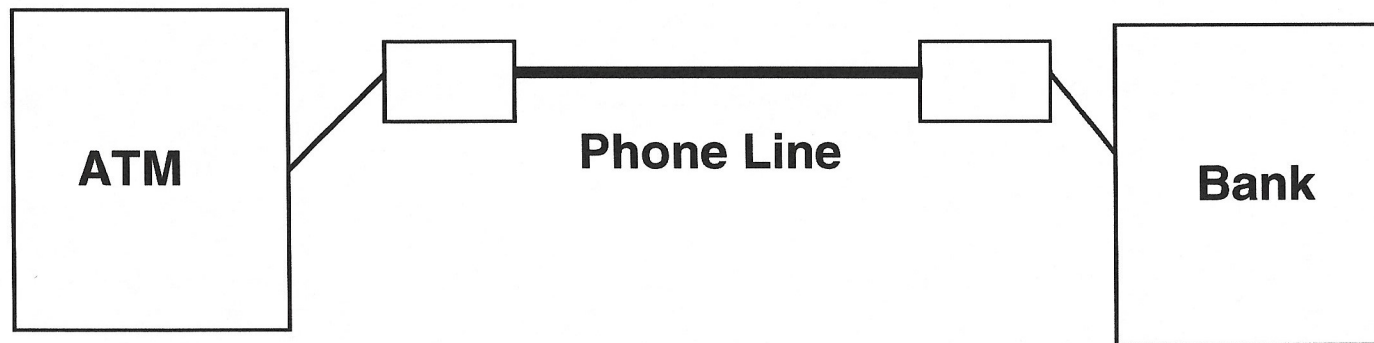# Cracking the Bank

- ■ **ATM (Automated Teller Machines)**

  - all banks use them

  - security nonchalant

  - vulnerable system

- ■ **On-Site vs Off Site**

  - On-Site protected

  - Off-Site convenience no protection

ATM Data Path

- Customer uses card and PIN
- Data transmit over phone
- Banks OKs transaction
- Banks send authorization over phone

ATM Exposure

- Phone lines unprotected
- No encryption of data over phone lines
- Gas stations and grocery stores easy targets
- Personal account information vulnerable
- Inside protection, but none outside
- Losses covered to avoid bad publicity
- Court transcripts/newspaper accounts provide necessary information to criminals

Safe Communications

“ Telecommunications security is a source of increasing concern for individuals, corporations, and governments. As the flow of information increases, so does the likelihood of exposure to wrong parties. ”

Race is ON

- ■ **Worlwide competition heating up**
- ■ **Traditional spies turn to industrial espionage**
- ■ **60% daily business communications over telephone lines**
- ■ **Much information is sensitive and propriety**

CLIPPER CHIP

- **Data Encryption for business**
- **Hardware device**
- **Government sponsored development**
- **Government endorsed**
- **Law Enforcement support**
- **Constitutional questions**

Who Holds the Keys?

- Two keys for encryption and decryption
- Government holds one
- Private firm holds other
- Algorithm is classified SECRET
- Are they secure?
- Subject to Government leaks?
- Is it accepted by public?

Constitutional Questions

- Can we trust the Government?
- Will criminals register?
- Are privacy rights violated?
- Will Clipper become law?
- Is Clipper best technology?
- Can government administer?
- Does it stop here?

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